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Daily Free Democrat.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

BY S. M. BOOTH. MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, 1854. VOL. IV.....NO. 142.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES McHENRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wis. Office on Spring street, over Allen's Drug Store.

S. C. WEST & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No 3 Sprague Block, East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

P. BURKEE,
DEALER IN HAY, OATS, CORN, FLOUR, FEED, &c. 161 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY, Milwaukee, Wis. Will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Brown, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marquette, Green Lake, Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Sauk, Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, Waukesha, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Sauk, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Washington, Ozaukee, Milwaukee, Brown, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago, Outagamie, Brown, Shawano, Oconto, Marinette

The Battle of C'tate.

The London *Times* gives the following particulars of the battle of C'tate, from a private letter:

On Friday, the 6th of January, the Turkish troops, under the orders of Ismail Pacha and Ahmed Pacha, marched to attack the Russians, who had fortified themselves in the village of C'tate which is about five hours march from Kalefat. The force of Ismail Pacha was composed of three regiments of regular cavalry and one regiment of Bashi-Bozuke, with six guns.

The Russian force in the village consisted of three battalions of infantry, three squadrons of hussars, and two squadrons of Cossacks.

The position of the Russians, who were distributed in all the houses of the village, which is of great extent, and which is surrounded by a double ditch, rendered the attack extremly perilous, as the enemy, well sheltered, were enabled to direct a murderous fire upon the Turks, without the latter being able to reply to it.

In spite of this evident disadvantage, Ismail Pacha gave orders for the attack, and threw himself into the village under a shower of balls fired from all the windows. At first the Turks received a very serious injury; but although this circumstance somewhat disorganized their attack, their impetuosity was by no means checked. The greater portion of the soldiers, who had never before been exposed to musketry, nevertheless displayed indomitable courage.

After a desperate struggle they attacked the houses, and fought hand to hand with sword and bayonet. The massacre was frightful. The Russians in vain begged for quarter. In the fever of the fight the Turks listened to nothing, and slaughtered, without pity, all who fell under their hands. No quarter was given to them.

Gutters of blood ran down the streets from this wholesale human slaughter. To add to the horrors of the scene, it may be stated that a number of pigs which had been let loose were seen eating the dead bodies.

All who could escape the slaughter took refuge in a redoubt at the head of the village, and the new recommenced a murderous fire upon the Turks, who returned it vigorously, but not without receiving considerable injury from the Russians guns.

At last, the enemy, incapable of any further struggle, decided on abandoning the entrenchments. A number of Russian troops had already evacuated the place, when a colonel of Turkish cavalry conceived the unfortunate idea of endeavoring to oppose their passage.

The Russians, finding themselves surrounded, and having no outlet to escape, and no resource but the terrible energy derived from despair, recommenced the fight with desperation. It should be stated that the Turks, upon the first success in the entrenchments, committed the incredible fault of not destroying the enemy's guns.

While the battle was thus going on in the village, twelve battalions of infantry of the Russian army and a squadron of cavalry, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were brought to the assistance of the besieged, and attempted to place the Turks between two fires. Information of this was given to Ahmed Pacha, who, by a skilful manœuvre, directed his soldiers to the point, in order to prevent the junction with the besieged troops. For this movement he made use of three of his reserved battalions.

The advantage of position was now on the side of the Turks, who were on ground which sloped towards the Russians; but the latter were in three times greater number than the Turks. In spite of this inequality, however, the Russians were entirely beaten, and fled in the greatest disorder. They were completely routed, a fact constituting a feat of arms on the part of the Turks which does great honor to them. Their losses in these two simultaneous affairs amount to nearly 4,000 men, among whom are included 50 superior officers. The Turks had about 300 killed and 300 wounded, who were sent to the hospitals of Widdin, and of whom it is hoped the greater part may be saved.

Ismail Pacha fought like a lion, and more like a soldier than a general. He had two horses killed under him. He was grazed with two balls—one on the shoulder, and another on the wrist. A third ball struck the scabbard of his sword.

The Turks took from the field of battle, besides a number of horses, a great many muskets, sabres, schakos, epaulettes, and decorations, and also many wounded. The latter consoled themselves for their wounds by the sight of watches or handful of gold, gathered in the midst of danger, which they placed by the beds of pain as a solace to their sufferings.

Nebraska—an Error Corrected.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., 2d mo. 16, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era.

In the remarks of Senator Douglas in the Senate, January 30, on the Address of certain members of Congress relative to the Nebraska Bill, there is a statement which I think that justice requires should be corrected. And I would here remark, that I spent about three years as a missionary in Nebraska, and know whereof I speak, and shall state nothing that cannot be well authenticated. The Senator states that he heard a minister of the Gospel telling a member of the Committee on Territories, that a missionary and his wife, from Boston, went out to Nebraska, and being destitute of "help," he went down to Missouri and bought a slave, for $1,000, to help him. Now, in all the acquaintance which I formed in that Territory, I never heard of any such thing. But this I *know*, that a very worthy missionary from Massachusetts did buy a slave, not for $1,000, but for a much less sum; and at the same time made a contract with him, that so soon as he should have worked enough to pay for his purchase money, he should go free; nay, he told him that he would leave it entirely to his honor; that he might leave at any time, if he chose; but the slave preferred to pay for his freedom, and so remained until the whole of his ransom was paid. His wife, a free woman, was living with the missionary, and they were treated much more like brethren than like slaves; and when the slave had got his freedom, the missionary assisted him in fitting out for California.

I understand that the superintendent of the Methodist mission in Nebraska, has gone to Washington as an advocate for the propagation of Slavery in that Territory, and I have every reason to believe that he is the minister of the Gospel referred to by Senator Douglas. Now, I happen to know something about this minister, and the mission over which he presides. I once sojourned at that mission about a month, and they had plenty of the kind of "*help*" which the honorable Senator speaks of, for they had about a dozen slaves there, to aid in "civilizing and Christianizing" the Indians, and some of those slaves belonged to this worthy minister; and there was a bitter enmity among them towards the missionary first spoken of, because he treated the negroes under his care so kindly.

During the rule of a former superintendent of this mission, a poor slave was knocked down with a stone, and then tied to a tree and severely whipped, under the eye and by the direction of the superintendent. And what was this severity for? Simply because the slave did not instantly obey a hired overseer, and refused to be whipped by him.

This mission is under the control of the Methodist Church South, and for several years they carefully concealed from the Indians the great difficulty and separation in the Methodist Church on the subject of Slavery. But some of the Indians got wind of it, and asked their white brethren for an explanation and history of the difficulty. The missionaries endeavored, first by frowns and then by threats, to keep the Indians quiet on the subject; but the more they threatened, the more the Indians wouldn't be still, and finally separated themselves from the Methodist Church South, and were joined to the Northern or true Methodist Church.

And these same missionaries are in a great measure, responsible for the existence of Slavery in Nebraska, for there are but two or three Indians that own slaves—the greater portion of them being utterly opposed to Slavery.

RICHARD MENDENHALL.

For the Free Democrat

THE SECOND ADVENT;
Or, The Developments of the Times.

BY H. H. VAN AMRINGE.

No XX.—SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Social and national convulsions are preceded by signs no less certain than those which indicate changes, from fair to foul, or tempestuous weather. Had we knowledge to comprehend moral causes, we should foreknow their effects with an accuracy not inferior to that with which we can foretell approaching weather, by the face of the sky.

Paul, in second Timothy, enumerates some of the signs of perilous times. Men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, trace breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; *having the form of godliness but denying the power thereof.*

Observe that *the form of godliness, without the power*, completes the climax of these perilous signs. When vile sins, such as are above enumerated, are seated in the temple of God, and are baptized into the semblance of Christ's ministers, then perilous times are rendered doubly more fearful.

What, however, adds, in an especial manner, to the dangerous character of the present period, so as to threaten a very general outbreak and convulsion, is the enlarged and more intimate connection subsisting between nations and empires. By increased knowledge, and by the intercourse and connections established by the printing press, by commerce, navigation and travel, all christian and civilized nations, are now so interpenetrated that, as it were, a network of nerves conveys impressions, excitement, and agitation, from one to another with astonishing and unexampled rapidity. The people of one nation act by their sympathies, directly upon the people of other nations; and whatever relates to man, seems now to concern and agitate all men more intensely and universally that at any former period in the history of the world.

This intertexture of nations would be an advantage, and would operate as a cement of brotherhood and peace, if the prevailing spirit of the times, were one of sincere love, justice and humility. But the reverse is the fact.—Princes distrust and fear the people, and combine in unholy alliances for the support of despotism; and the people of monarchical countries meditate, to a considerable extent, the vindication of their liberties against oppression. But notwithstanding this appearance of a popular love of liberty, the supposed republicans in the old world, are not (except in very limited numbers) actuated by a sincere philanthropy or patriotism. They seek to establish liberty, not by truth, humanity and piety, but by the sword. They honor not Christ's law, but the god of forces. Somewhere about three hundred of the Hungarian patriots, esteemed among the best of their countrymen, turned Turks to prevent their extradition to Austria. Irish exiles, distinguished by their supposed love of freedom, while they claim liberty for themselves, deny it to their fellow-men, and advocate or vote for and support the Slavery of others. France—that seat of the terrible massacre of Bartholomew, and the bloody field of the fearful reign of Terror in the Revolution—that land of vain professions and of faithless actions, rendered basely illustrious by the successful usurpation and prowess of the first Napoleon, and now doubly degraded by the usurpation of her present Emperor, and by her aggressions against the free movement of Italy, is another witness how unfit the vast majority of the European republicans are for the liberty of which they talk, and how destructive the sword is to the virtues, the justice, humanity and godliness upon which alone the foundations of freedom can rest.

Thus this interpenetration of nations, is but a train of gunpowder, conveying an explosive force from one nation to others and upheaving all. To a person accurately regarding the moral character of the times, it is manifest that the whole civilized world is on the eve of a great and terrible convulsion, more appalling than any which has ever before occurred. It will be a war by despots against the people—by the slave power against freedom; a war, too, by people, blind and sensual in heart and in bondage to sin, to throw off the yoke of outward despotism, while they refuse the yoke of Christ, and while they remain servants to their passions. Such was the vain attempt of the seditious Jews, who seized upon Jerusalem, and fell in the Jewish war against the Roman power.

The various combustibles for this great conflagration and overthrow of nations, are already prepared, or are fast accumulating; the train of explosive force is laid; and all that is now needed for the terrible destruction which shall mark the great day of the wrath of the Lamb, is the application of the spark. Perhaps the order has already gone out from the Sovereign Disposer and Governor for the commencement of this great day; perhaps the flame is already kindling.

LA CROSSE R. R. MEETING.—The citizens of Portage City, held a R. R. meeting at that place, on Saturday evening last, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co., has demonstrated that its affairs have been judiciously managed and its operations prosecuted with a vigor and effect unprecedented in railroad operations in our State, and which promises to open a railroad communication from our town to the Eastern markets, at an early day; and whereas, the course of the Company towards our town, has been marked with good faith and fair dealing, which should beget confidence on our part, therefore,

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to raise our subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to $100,000, to be made good as soon as work is commenced upon the road in our county.

Resolved further, that being fully impressed with the importance of our town, as a point of connection of railroads through the centre of our State, and the great benefits which must accrue to our citizens, on the completion of those roads that embrace Portage City in their plan of operation, this meeting appoint a committee to prepare a City charter for our town, to enable us to vote upon the question of issuing municipal bonds to such Companies as may make arrangements for constructing railroads to this place, upon their giving satisfactory security, and exhibiting judicious management of their affairs.

Douglas's Bill.

To show how false is the claim that Douglas's bill leaves the question of Slavery to the people of the Territories, we recapitulate the following:

1. His bill denies to the people of the Territories a right even to hold an election, until a Governor, appointed by the President, summons them to do so.

2. It provides that the Territorial Legislature, which it creates for them, shall not be able to enact a law without this Governor's consent.

3. It provides that whatever laws are enacted, shall be reported to Congress, which may declare them null and void.

4. It assumes that Congress itself cannot Constitutionally exclude slavery from a territory, and that a Territorial Legislature can have no power to enact laws, which it does not derive from Congress.

5. Its most offensive provision is supported on the assumed ground that the Missouri Compromise prohibition is unconstitutional, because "under the Constitution," slavery has a right to exist in the Territories, and cannot be forbidden.

Daily Free Democrat.

Office—Strohard's Block, corner of Spring and West Water Streets.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

S. M. BOOTH, : : : : : : : : EDITOR.

MILWAUKEE:

SATURDAY:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::MARCH 4.

For President in 1856,
JOHN P. HALE, of New York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana.

WE offered the *News* $500 for authentic proof of its statement that "the Missouri Compromise expressly permits Slavery south of 36° 30'." It answers this morning: "We hold that the Missouri Compromise expressly excludes Slavery north of that line, and, by the rules of legal construction, just as expressly permits it south of that line."

We did not ask what the *News held*, but for *proof* of its statement. Instead of that, it gives us its opinion.

The Missouri Compromise included two parts, and no more: the admission of Missouri as a Slave State,—which was all the Slavery part of the bargain, and which nobody, North or South, has proposed to repeal,—and the exclusion of Slavery from all territory north of 36° 30', which included all the unorganized and unsettled territory then belonging to the United States. The first part is inviolable; and every northern man, until the introduction of this bill, has regarded the last so.

To say that the exclusion of Slavery from all territory north of 36° 30'—all the unorganized territory we then possessed—was an express authorization of Slavery in all territory we might in future acquire, is downright assumption, unsustained by a particle of proof. We don't wonder the *News* doesn't claim the $500.

SIGNIFICANT.—Some days ago, all the provisions and appropriations relating to the Indians, were stricken out of the Nebraska bill, to enable its friend to rush it through the House without referring it to the Committee of the Whole, and thus choke off all discussion.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, has prepared a bill, which is printed, defining the terms on which Indian treaties may be made, and for *other purposes*. These "other purposes" being to give families who own less than 10 slaves, 320 acres of land; 10 and less than 19, 640 acres, and 320 acres for every 10 additional slaves. This is the supplement to the Nebraska bill. And the public lands are to be offered as a premium on Slaves!

DEATH.—It seems but yesterday that we saw P. W. BADGLEY, apparently with as long a lease of life as we have; and the tidings of his death shocked and saddened us. We had known him as a stirring, upright, prosperous business man—as a man of amiable character and of generous and noble impulses; and we could not realize that he had been so suddenly stricken down in our midst. His loss will be deeply felt in this city.

Should not such events tend to soften the asperities of party and personal controversy, and teach us all the instructive lesson that we are members of one family, and shall, ere long, need the kind offices of each other to convey us to our last resting-place?

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R.—The Beaver Dam Republican has a very long correspondence, on the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R., from "W. J. D.," showing why this road has progressed so much more rapidly than other enterprises of the kind, in this State. He attributes its unusual success, so far, to the fact, that the farmers along the line, have taken hold of the work in earnest, and have subscribed largely to the stock of the company, together with the fact, that the road runs through one of the richest regions of country that the sun ever shone upon.

The most perfect specimen of non-committalism we have yet seen, is an editorial of the Ripon Herald, on the Nebraska Bill. It may be described thus:

Inquisitive Gentleman.—"What is your opinion of Mr. Snooks?"

Old Lady.—"Dont like to say. Sometimes I think, and then I dont think; but, on the hull, I've purty much made up my mind that she will turn out to be just about such a kind of a man as I thought he was."

City Convention.

The proceedings of this body will be found in another column. We have no time for comments. We advise all our readers to vote for the best men in the field, irrespective of party. The head of the ticket is capable, and his election would be creditable to our city. On that ground alone, would we support him. We want the best men for municipal officers.—Watch and pray, and vote right at the polls.

CATTLE FAIR.—The farmers of Oakland and Lake Mills, Jeff. Co.; Deerfield, Albion, and Christiana, Dane Co., have resolved on holding a semi-annual Cattle Fair.

The first Fair will be held at Cambridge, Dane Co., on the last Thursday in March; the second exhibition, on the first Tuesday of Oct. following.

THERE will be great palpitations of heart for the next three days, and a great deal of poor liquor used to keep up the spirits of candidates and their friends. We advise every one to keep cool, and take matters philosophically. There will be another election in '55.

REV. DR. BLAGDEN, a cotton divine, at the Faneuil Hall Anti-Nebraska Meeting, went into a Bible defense of Slavery, and got thoroughly hissed for it. The devil will soon be ashamed of such champions.

THE NEW ALBANY BILL TO ALABAMA.—A Mobile paper states that the Alabama Legislature has passed resolutions against the Nebraska bill. In the lower House, the vote stood 57 for the resolutions to 27 against them.

NEBRASKA MEETING.—A meeting was held at Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., on Wednesday evening last, to remonstrate against the bill. [illegible]

CITY CONVENTION.

CHAS. K. WATKINS, President; E. DE WOLF, Secretary.

Voted to proceed to nominate in the following order: Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, Attorney, Marshal; the first vote in each case to be informal, and after that to proceed with formal ballots till a majority is obtained for each candidate.

All the delegates, as heretofore published, answered to their names.

A motion to nominate the Marshal next after the Mayor, was lost.

Mr. Best, of the Second Ward, and Mr. Holland, of the Fifth Ward, were appointed tellers.

For Mayor.

Informal Ballot—Byron Kilbourn, 9; Geo. H. Walker, 3; Lyndsay Ward, 2.

Formal Ballot—Byron Kilbourn, 10; Geo. H. Walker, 4; Lyndsay Ward, 1.

BYRON KILBOURN was declared nominated.

For Treasurer.

Informal Ballot—Alexander H. Johnston, 4; Ferdinand Kuehn, 9; Blank 2.

Formal Ballot—F. Kuehn, 13; A. H. Johnston, 2.

Mr KUEHN was declared nominated.

For Controller.

Informal Ballot—John B. Edwards, 9; S. C. West, 4; Blank, 2.

Formal Ballot—John B Edwards, 10; S. C. West, 5.

Mr. EDWARDS was declared nominated.

For City Attorney.

Informal Ballot—Erastus Foote, 8; D. E. Cameron, 5; Allison Lewis, 2.

Formal Ballot—E. Foote, 10; D. E. Cameron, 3; A. Lewis, 2.

Mr FOOTE was declared nominated.

For City Marshal.

Informal Ballot—John Mitchell, 9; J. Rosebeck, 3; Daniel Haffner, 3.

Formal Ballot—John Mitchell, 9; Daniel Haffner, 3; John Rosebeck, 3.

Mr MITCHELL was declared nominated.

Mr. De Wolf handed the following resolutions to the Chair:

Resolved, That this Convention approves of the Baltimore Platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1850; that we will support no man for office at the next charter election who then voted for John P. Hale for President, and who is now known notoriously as a Free Soiler.

[It is in the handwriting of Daniel Shaw, and sent by him to Mr. Mallory, who handed it to De Wolf to hand to the Chair—Mr. Shaw being anxious to make the party as conveniently small as possible.]

Mr Watkins called Mr. Foot to the Chair, took the stand, and said he regretted that such a Resolution had been introduced. We have met as delegates to make a nomination of officers. We have met here by the authority of the Democratic party. That party is fairly represented. Our action has concluded this. There was no place for such a Resolution. It will divide and distract us. Men who acted with the Free Democratic party in 1848 now as true men and as true patriots as any in the country. He went on to advocate the strictest adherence to party nominations. He did not care who was nominated—be he a Whig, a Mormon, a Catholic, a Protestant, an Irishman, or a German—no matter who he was—he should support him. There was no other way to maintain a Democratic party.

The Resolution was laid on the table, without a vote in its favor.

Mr. De Wolf stated that this Resolution was handed him to hand to the Chair—that he did not know what was in it, and he did not offer it. Whereupon the Chair decided that it was not properly before the Convention.

The following persons appointed City Committee, for the ensuing year:

First Ward, M. Shoeffler; 2d Ward, Thos. Shields; 3d Ward, Edward Button; 4th Ward, A. R. R. Butler; 5th Ward, E. De Wolf.

It was voted that the next Democratic City Convention be composed of seven delegates from each Ward. Adj'd.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, an Englishman named Barry, who had just arrived in Chicago, was robbed of $2,000, and a watch.—The money and watch were both recovered and five persons were arrested for the crime.

WE are under obligation to Mr. Macy, of this State, and L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, and Messrs. Douglas and Houston, of the Senate, for public documents.

A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW passed both branches of the Mississippi Legislature, but has to go back to the House for concurrence in amendments made in the Senate.

There is some talk of constructing a plank road from Beaver Dam, Dodge county, to Fall River, Columbia county.

VESSEL SOLD.—The schooner *John Lillie*, now lying at Chicago, was sold on Wednesday last, for $2,500.

THE Portage City *Republic* calls for the establishment of a Fire Company in that place.

The spring term of the Fort Atkinson (Jeff.) Academy, commences on the 13th inst.

BELOIT ITEMS.—The Library and Lyceum Association met on Wednesday evening last, adopted a constitution, and elected officers, Dr. A. I. Bennet, President: Charles March, Clerk: C. Childs, Cor. Sec'y; and Alex. Douglass, Treasurer.

The time of trains on the G. & C. U. R. R., was changed some weeks or more ago. The morning train leaves at 6.58 and the evening train at 3. The morning train from Chicago, arrives at 2.28, and the evening train at 8.45.—*Beloit Market, March 1.*—Flour, 6@7.50, Winter Wheat, 112@115, Club Spring, 110@105. Oats, 24@26. Barley, 40@45. Corn, 36@39 for 72 lbs. in ear, 38@40 shelled. Rye, 70@75.—*Beloit Journal.*

Admitting the Minx.—Elder Lake, of the Assembly, is certainly an original. This morning he was speaking upon the subject of the repeal of the Wisconsin Central land grant, which he introduced, sort of ironically, this following confession:

"Sir, when I came up here I knew I was green—I was green, sir. But I have found out that I was greener than I thought I was—I had some confidence in man!"—*Madison Argus.*

REAL ESTATE IN MADISON.—The lot fronting the public square, on which the Post Office is now located, was sold yesterday for the long "main sum of $65 per foot front." A lot was sold a few days ago, fronting on the same place of the square, at about $61 per foot. Real estate is changing hands more rapidly than ever, and at greatly increased prices over last year.—*Madison Jour.*

The Volksfreund.

We should have published its reply to the attach of the News upon it, but it has not come to our office, or, at least, we have not seen it here for two months. We copy the closing point as an indication of the position of the German Press on the Nebraska bill:

"From over 100 German papers, published in the Union, in Southern as well as Northern states, there are but two or three papers favorable to that bill. The whole population of German descent are almost unanimously against it, and we may well say that the resolutions against the Nebraska Bill, which just passed our legislature by such a decided majority, represent the true sentiments of the people of Wisconsin; they are backed by an overwhelming majority, and a *democratic* majority, too—Friend Shaw might read us out of party, as he did read us out of reason in religious matters; we can stand "fulminations" of any sort of men and will "yield implicit obedience" to no authority but to principle and reason.

We can see no ground for a renewal of the slavery agitation, so emphatically deprecated by our late Baltimore Convention, and must necessarily regard the efforts in Congress to extend the compromise of 1850, settling that question in the territory just acquired from Mexico, over a territory in which it was already settled over thirty years since, as an infringement of that platform.

In a long article the St. Louis Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of Missouri, speaks as follows of Douglas and his Bill:

"In presenting to the nation this afterthought of nullification—this express repeal of the Missouri compromise, more fruitful of evils to the country than Pandora's box, Mr Douglas assumes that the only opposition to his bill springs from the abolitionists of the north, and he consequently denounces as such all men throughout the land who have taken stand in behalf of the integrity of compromises. He had styled them the representatives of *niggerism*, and by using such language has descended from his position as Senator, to his natural level as demagogue; for he has attempted to invoke the hostility of the masses against those who may differ with him, by the use of scurrilous epithets, and a deep seated prejudice. Indeed, he proves himself to be an agitator of the most dangerous kind by such an effort to arouse the bitterest feelings of Southern men upon the slavery question."

Grist Mill Burnt.—The Grist Mill belonging to M'Cely, at Dakota, in Waushara co., was burned to the ground, on Saturday morning last. We are informed that there was but little, if any insurance, on the premises. Cause not stated.—*Ripon Herald.*

PEOPLE'S CONVENTIONS.

First Ward.

The Electors of the First Ward, friendly to the nomination of Candidates for the Ward Offices, are invited to meet at the Court House, without distinction of party, on Saturday Evening, March 4th at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating Candidates, and transacting such other business as shall properly come before the meeting.

WM FINKLER,
S S BAGGETT,
RUFUS KING, } Committee.

Third Ward.

The Electors of the Third Ward, without distinction of party, are invited to meet at the Louisiana House, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a Ward Ticket and transact such other business as shall come before the meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

Fourth Ward.

The People of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at 5 o'clock P. M. this day, at the Fountain House, to nominate suitable officers to be supported at the ensuing Charter Election for Ward Officers.

MANY CITIZENS.

TO MR. CHARLES NEUMAN.

The present Candidate for Constable in the 2d Ward, received his nomination at the Caucus unjustly. Eye witnesses assure us, that several persons throw in their tickets by the quantity. The undersigned, for this reason, are dissatisfied with this smuggled nomination. They do not feel themselves bound by it, as it was obtained in a wrongful manner. We request you, therefore, again to be a Candidate for Constable in the 2d Ward, and pledge ourselves to work for your re-election with our strength and best means. Milwaukee, March 4, 1854.

[Here follow the signatures of 66 citizens of 2d Ward.]

To my Fellow Citizens of the 2d Ward.

In compliance with the above call, which I find given general satisfaction, I will be a Candidate for Constable in the 2d Ward, at the ensuing election, and shall be thankful to all for their friendly call and support. In case I should be elected, I shall endeavor to act justly and correctly, and without fear or fault.

CHARLES NEUMAN.

Milwaukee, March 3, 1854. d2t

☞ Sentinel, please copy Monday.

CITY MARSHAL.

I HEREBY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of City Marshal at the coming Charter Election, and if elected will discharge the duties faithfully, and to the best of my ability.

T O'BRIEN.

Milwaukee, Feb 20, 1854.

CITY TREASURER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully informs the Citizens of Milwaukee that he will be a Candidate for re-election to the office of City Treasurer at the ensuing Charter election.

Milwaukee, Feb. 21, 1854. A H. JOHNSTON

TO THE PUBLIC.—At the solicitation of a large and influential portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the approaching election.

My conduct as a private citizen and public officer, for the last ten years, is the best guaranty I could give for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office which I solicit.

Milwaukee, Feb. 28, 1854. JOHN MITCHELL

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD LEG.—Mr. John Allen, of No. 17 Denmark street, Leicester, was afflicted with a bad foot for three years, during which time he was under medical treatment without obtaining any relief, or even mitigation to his sufferings. He was strongly advised to have his foot amputated, but this operation he positively objected to, and after lingering for some time longer in dreadful agony, he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by continuing these invaluable medicines for a comparatively short period he was completely cured, and his foot is now as sound as ever; he, therefore, recommends these remedies to others similarly afflicted. mar1d1w

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Office of the Free Democrat, MILWAUKEE, March 4, 1854.

Receipts of produce by waggon are not large, and the market is rather dull.

Wheat.—White Winter $1,10@1,12; Club $1,05@1,10; Hedgerow $1,00@1,03.

Rye 70@75c. Barley 50c. Oats 30@32c.

Pork $4,00@5,00—light receipts.

MARRIAGES.

IMSON—ROBINSON.—In Ossin, Waushara Co., Wis., on the 26th ult., by P. M. Green, Esq., Mr. DAVID F. IMSON, of Portage City, to Miss CORNELIA E. ROBINSON, of the former place.

DEATHS.

CARPENTER.—In this city, at 6 o'clock this morning Tilomina Carpenter, aged about 60 years.

130 TONS OF COAL FOR SALE—AT THE MILWAUKEE GAS WORKS, at Retail or Wholesale. R. W. CLARKE, Secretary and Superintendent. mar3d1w

SEVEN SEVEN THE PONY BALLS.

THE PONY AMERICA SOUTHERN SALOON IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—It is situated four doors below the Milwaukee House, on the East side of Water street, and is FITTED UP IN THE MOST ART[illegible] [illegible] to please.

[illegible] THOS. BURNS.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

C. D. BOOTH, Local Editor.

SATURDAY:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::MARCH 4

☞ Those who want to make known what they have to sell, to people in town or country, will advertise in the FREE DEMOCRAT, as this Paper has an extensive circulation. Short stories, and to the point. ☞ Send in your orders before 9 a. m., to appear in afternoon paper. Terms reasonable.

Local, Miscellaneous, News, &c.

☞ For Miscellany, &c., see 1st and 4th pages.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV MR TENNEY will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening, on *Nature as a Moral Teacher.*

☞ People's meetings, to nominate Ward officers, are to be held, at the Fountain House, in the Fourth Ward, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon; at the Court House, in the First Ward, and at the Louisiana House, in the Third Ward, at 7 o'clock, this evening.

☞ CHAS. NELMAN, it will be seen by a citation of his fellow citizens, is a candidate for Constable, in the Second Ward.

BOOKS.—Caleb Wall sells a private Library at his Auction Room, this evening. Some valuable books can be bought cheap.

THE services connected with the funeral of Mr Badgley will be performed at Plymouth Church on Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock.—The remains will leave his late residence on Jefferson st., for the church, at ½ before 2.

BLOWN OVER.—The west end of the roof of J. Plankinton and Co's Soap and Candle manufactory, was blown off during the high wind yesterday afternoon.

MARINE.—The Steamer Fashion arrived here from Chicago sometime during last night, and cleared for Two Rivers and Sheboygan this morning.

The Steamer Pacific returned from Sheboygan early, this morning, and left soon afterward for Chicago. Navigation may now be considered fairly open, and after Monday, we shall probably have a daily line of boats running between this city, and Chicago.

LOCOMOTIVES.—The La Crosse & Milwaukee R R Co have contracted for two locomotives at the Menomonee Foundry, at $10,000 each, to be delivered in June and July nex.—The one just completed at the Menomonee Works has been sold to the M & M R R Co.

THE paragraph in the *Sentinel*, yesterday morning, to the effect that a fight took place in a house of ill-fame, near the burying-ground in the Fifth Ward, on Wednesday night, between some Germans and the keepers of the house, we are informed, is wholly untrue. It is said that a fight came off at the caucus, at the Nag Hotel, that evening.

IT is proposed to erect a cotton factory at Chicago. We ought to have one here on our water power. Who will bless himself and this city by establishing one here?

ERRATUM.—In our Thursday's Circuit Court Proceedings we stated that Mr Shobert, at reigned for perjury, *plead not guilty*, when we should have said he *plead guilty*.

CIRCUIT COURT—Hon. Levi Hubbell presiding. FRIDAY, March 3d.

State of Wisconsin vs Henry Kessel. Indictment for larceny—tried—verdict of jury guilty. Sentence of Court deferred. A R K Butler for State—Lakin & Stever for deft.

John Watkins vs Herman L Page. Action in replevin. Cause in progress. Brown & Ogden for pl'ff—Finch and Lynde for deft.

U. S. COURT.—Judge Miller Presiding. MARCH 3.

The Commercial Insurance Company vs the Schooner Congress, her cargo and freight.—In Admiralty. Lynde and Emmons for Libellant. Brown, Downer, Randall and Newhall for Respondents.

The hearing of this case was commenced, and not being concluded was adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In December last this vessel was run ashore at the Manitou islands, and this Insurance Company having issued policies of insurance on the rail road iron and other portions of the cargo on board, chartered a propeller at a heavy expense, which proceeded to the vessel and brought her and cargo to Milwaukee.

DR. S. J. ENO will find it to his interest to call at this office, or send a substitute.

Wholesale Killing.—We just learned of death and destruction by wholesale, on the Indian lands, in the neighborhood of Big Prairie, between Berlin and Stevens' Point. Last fall, Mr. F Cartwright, formerly of Delaware co., N. Y., was arrested for the murder of Mr Furman. The act of last fall, was the result of law difficulties between Cartwright and Furman. Cartwright was committed to jail at Oshkosh, awaiting trial. Cartwright was admitted to bail, and was at home. Some of his neighbors who had taken sides against him in his difficulties, undertook to drive him from the country, or to get him out of the way dead or alive. Two men on Saturday last, made some assaults upon Cartwright's premises, in which Cartwright fired a pistol, immediately killing one of the assaulting party. The remaining one drew from the premises the body of his dead comrade, and then made several attempts to fire the building. The wife of Cartwright extinguished the flames several times, and as often the man returned to his purpose, until Cartwright put a stop to the matter, by firing another pistol, and fatally wounding the remaining assailant. During Sunday, the neighborhood was aroused, and attempts were made to get hold of Cartwright, for the purpose of lynching him, but by the aid of friends, Cartwright succeeded in keeping them off till Monday, when he was seized by about 100 men and summarily hung until dead.—*Ripon Herald.*

The number of steamboat disasters, and the destruction of property thereby, on the western rivers, since the first of Jan., 1854, have been unusually large. To the 4th of Feb., 11 steamboats were burned: 14 sunk and lost: 14 badly damaged by snagging and other accidents. One hundred and fifty two coal boats and barges were sunk on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Loss of property estimated at about $[illegible]. Are not these facts suggestive of something about River Improvements?

COKE FOR RAILROAD FUEL.—The New Haven Railroad Company are having a locomotive constructed for the consumption of coke in place of wood, which has become a serious item of expense. An engine which burns coal is said to answer every purpose.

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent states that the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, is about to marry Miss Cross, sister of the wife of Mr. Bennet of the New York Herald.

State Bank of Wisconsin.

OFFICE OF STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN, }
Milwaukee, March 3, 1854. }

This Board having learned with deep grief of the sudden death of P W BADGLEY, therefore.

Resolved. That in the premature death of Mr Badgley, this Institution has lost an invaluable friend, and the Members of this Board an able counseller, who combined in his character great wisdom and prudence, with unfaltering integrity

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation, Milwaukee has lost a Citizen, whose acknowledged business talent, great enterprise, and commercial virtues, have contributed largely to the good name and prosperity of our City

Resolved. That we severally sympathize with his bereaved family, and affectionately commend them to the protection of that Divine Love of whom it can always be said "he doeth all things well"

Resolved. That, as a public expression of the high estimation in which we hold the character of the deceased, we will in our official capacity attend his funeral

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the City papers, and a copy presented to his family

M S SCOTT, Cashier

Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade on the evening of the 3d inst, it was

Resolved That the Members of the Board, in the decease of P W BADGLEY, have reason to deplore the loss of one of their most worthy associates and whose integrity and enlarged enterprise rendered him one of the most useful of our citizens

Resolved That the Members of the Board deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and be published in the papers of our city.

Resolved, That the Members of the Board be requested to meet at their rooms on Sunday next at half past one o'clock P M, and proceed in a body to attend the funeral of the deceased at Plymouth Church

S B GRANT, Sec'y

Merchants Mutual Ins. Company.

At a Special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company, called by request of the President of said Company the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence to remove by the hand of death, one of our most esteemed associates in the usefulness of his days, it becomes us as the surviving members of the Board - while acknowledging in the stroke our Father's hand who wounds - but to heal - to express our deep sense of the calamity which has befallen us and the community Therefore

Resolved, That in the sudden and lamented death of P W Badgley, Esq, the Board has sustained the loss of an active, intelligent and useful member his family, that of a devoted husband and father and the community, that of an upright, energetic and useful citizen

Resolved That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the immediate relations of the deceased in this heavy hour of their affliction, and unite our supplications with theirs to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that he will bind up their wounds and pour balm into their bleeding hearts

Resolved, That in testimony of our Respect for the memory of our deceased associate, we will in a Body attend his funeral and wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published in the several city papers

The Board then adjourned

HORATIO HILL, V P
P W Burrows, Sec'y

An Independent Press.

The Chicago *Democratic Press* has an excellent article on the necessity of an Independent Press, as a bulwark against tyranny, and the support of Free Institutions We commend the following extract to our readers:

"In no respect does party tyranny more frequently manifest itself than in prescribing new political tests " " " " To admit the right of the party, of its recognized head for the time being, or of any one of its ambitious leaders to impose a test, which is not recognized in the basis of organization, is to give up all claim to individual freedom of opinion, private judgment, and unrestricted action It is to surrender mind and conscience into the keeping of another, and to become a blind instrument in carrying out the schemes of any favorite of the hour, dazzled and rendered ambitious, perhaps, by reaching a position which places so fearful a power within his grasp Individuality in party organizations must be preserved, if we would not sacrifice the very essence of true democracy

"What we have said above of individuals and of their rights in political organizations, is especially true of the press Its conductors, of all men, should be free and fearless, untrammelled by obligation to individuals, and scorning all tests save those which are clearly deducible from the written creed of the party to which they are attached Consider what a fearful power is lodged with those who control the press of the country, and how this power may be abused, should any other rule be tolerated The true life of a republic is free discussion, but if the press is subsidized and rendered a mere instrument in the hands of party leaders, how is this discussion to be had? And where shall we land—what will become of our free institutions,—of our constitution, 'with its glorious memories of the past, and its precious hopes of the future,' if the voice of reason and of conscience be stifled by the demands of party.

"The conductors of the public press of this country are invested with no light responsibility It is their duty to discuss public measures in the light of our free institutions and of an unbiassed reason It matters not by whom they are originated or advocated; it matters not whether they are endorsed by an administration never so potent, or what the amount of patronage that may be disbursed with reference to them—the exactions of a genuine patriotism can only be met by full and free discussion.—Let the editors of the nation stand up in the majesty of an independent manhood, and what power can avail to either corrupt the people or subvert their liberties? Let them sell themselves to party leaders—let them repose in the shadow of a powerful administration, and when these leaders happen to prove more ambitious than patriotic, or that administration happens to be regardless of popular rights, and unscrupulous as to carrying out its policy—what instrumentality but that of the sword remains to the people?"

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A CAMELLIA. The beautiful seedling camelia raised by Peter Mackenzie, Spruce street, Philadelphia, named "Jenny Lind," has been sold to Messrs. Henderson & Son, of London, for two hundred pounds, or one thousand dollars, and will be shipped in the steamer City of Manchester on her next voyage.

The old tailor who repaired Marcy's breeches and got fifty cents for it, is still living in Niagara county, and voted the Clinton canal ticket. They are all deserting Marcy.

Bishop Scott, who has recently returned from Liberia, says that the Sabbath is kept with singular strictness, and the churches are crowded with orderly worshippers.

It takes 300,000 gold leaves to make an inch in thickness: and 170,000 silver.

A valuable silver mine, it is said, has been discovered in Garnet county, Georgia

MADISON CORRESPONDENCE.

[REPORTED FOR THE FREE DEMOCRAT.]

Discussion upon the Liquor Bill.

MADISON, Feb. 28, '54.

Mr. Webster: The people of my county are a temperate, sober people, and are opposed to this law. They do not need it. Sauk may need it; if so, let them have it. We do not need it. After we get a good distiller, by this law he may be turned out, and we have no security of getting good liquor. This agent has to take an oath to observe the Constitution, and fulfil his duty as liquor seller to the best of his ability.

Mr Bonner offered an amendment allowing a quarter of a gill weekly; thought if they were going to take it as a medicine they should take it as a medicine in drops, and not in gallons.

Mr Lees introduced an amendment to strike out the word "may," in 2d line, and insert the words, 'shall have power to," and said: It has been said by some of the friends of this bill that it ought to be left to its friends without amendment I do not think so. I consider it better that it should be canvassed by its opponents, and objections raised, which will perfect it.—They will see objections that blind fanaticism will overlook. If this is to enable part to get liquor, and to shut off part, I shall vote against it If liquor is unnecessary, we do not wish one in every town to be sacrificed to this curse It is said it is necessary as a medicine. I think it wrong to let these peculiar friends of progress settle what is necessary They are preaching hell, fire and brimstone against this curse. If such is the fact, let us not have it made I shall oppose such manufacture

Mr Knowlton moved to amend the 15th line of printed bill—after the word 'insist,' insert the word 'upon'—carried

Mr Lees moved to insert after the word "act," in 6th line of printed bill, "and he will give bond that he will not drink any of the liquor himself" —lost

Mr Reinhardt offered an amendment to strike out all after the 5th line, of the printed Bill—lost

Mr Bonner offered an amendment to strike out the word "book" in Sec 11, and insert the words "black list"—lost

Mr Shantz offered an amendment to the 12th section, "That the moneys thus raised, after paying expenses, shall be paid into the treasury of the Order of 1001, for the benefit of widows and orphans

Mr Remington thought it out of order, unless the gentleman assured the Assembly that he is a member of the Order in good and regular standing

The amendment was lost

Mr Orton then moved a substitute, which I have been unable to obtain, but the substance of it is: It provides that all Physicians, and Druggists, may manufacture and sell liquors for mechanical and medical purposes, on all necessary occasions These take the place of agents, in Mr Knowlton's bill

Mr Orton: I offered this substitute in the Committee, but it was rejected by the members. I signed the bill, but reserved the right to introduce this substitute here There can be greater reasons given for Physicians and Druggists exercising this right to manufacture than the agents mentioned in this bill They are entrusted with our lives They are more frequently called upon to use it, and administer it, than any other class, and they would be the most proper persons to entrust with the furnishing liquors We would be secure to get a good article I am decidedly opposed to this provision to introduce manufactories of liquors into every town in the State If you give the people the power to manufacture liquor they will do it.—Now there are no distilleries in this county. There will be, by this law, one in this place It will be thus brought right among us. You place the temptation immediately before us Is this not an evil? Are you not increasing the supply, whatever you may do with the demand? This agent is liable upon his bond for misconduct in his office if he should scatter the liquors broadcast over the country, but is there not a difficulty? Where is the security for his oath? What is the measure of damages? There is none. If fraud is perpetrated upon the agent by individuals, who is responsible? Shall the agent be held? It would be hard service for small compensation It may be necessary for persons to get this liquor on a sudden emergency How is the agent to know whether the truth is told or not He cannot know, but must take their word, and will have frauds perpetrated upon him Those who have these strong appetites will have it, for to them misrepresentation would be nothing when necessary to get the wherewith to satisfy their appetites

This law is very indefinite on this point. Under this law I can go to the agent and say, I want some brandy for sickness. Yes, sir, says he, how much? I say, I will take a barrel.—He must give it to me. He has no discretion in the matter I may take it home; my child may get a little dose, and the old man drink the rest There is nothing fixing the quantity, and he must give it to me. If all the agents were honest men it might do better to thus leave it.—But they are not When we look at the officers of our State, and see more intemperate men in office than temperate, we should be warned. There would be inducements to fraud and to increase the capital, and in some places it would not be confined to $10,000. It would go up to $100,000. The demand would be great. John Doe and Richard Roe would go up to this agent, and ask for liquor for sickness, and they would be satisfied. This agent would let them have it.

Our State is now without distilleries, and if my substitute shall pass, we will continue so. God grant that Wisconsin may be without them. Under my plan liquor would be obtained out of the State. They would be pure liquors, and not mixed, and that word mixed is an ominous word when applied to liquors. Logwood predominates.

Another thing. You can not find agents.—They have not capital. In the City of Milwaukee it will take $500,000 to supply that market. No man will take it. The friends of Temperance will not take it, for however much they may do in preaching philanthropy, they do not come forward in such cases as this in matters of business

Mr. O. then supposed a case: A man comes to the Supervisors—Sirs, I wish to take this agency. They ask, how much capital have you? He says, $10,000. What will you ask? Three hundred per cent is the usual per centage made on the sale of liquors. I think you ought to give me one-half, 150 per cent, and $600, for my services. What is your character—have you a good moral character? They enquire around, and learn that he is a perfect shark, a perfect whittler at a trade. The Supervisors figure it up, and see that money can be made, and taxes saved, and a bid is therefore made to him to make money for the town. He asks the Chairman of the Board, how much can we dicker off here, and the trade is finally made with reference to that fact. Thus is inducement held out to perpetrate frauds.

Now as to my substitute. It provides that any Physician or Druggist may manufacture or administer liquors in all cases where it is necessary. They could import it. They ought to go out of the State for it. They ought to go beyond the reach of logwood, and secure a pure article. I have thus endeavored to point out my objections to these agencies. I think they are valid, and I believe that if the substitute should be passed, the law would be much better, and the difficulty of administering it very much decreased.

Mr. Remington: We are placed, some of us, in peculiar circumstances. We are from constituencies differing upon this subject. The opponents of the bill, of course, wish to encumber it, and make it as odious as possible, and thereby defeat it in all its objects.

Mr. Orton wished to know if Mr. R. applied this to him.

Mr. Remington said he made no application. He (Orton) might be honest, yet it would have the same effect to defeat the bill.

Here some desire was manifested to adjourn. when Mr. R. closed his remarks, and the Assembly adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 1.

The Assembly again resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the whole for the consideration of the Liquor Bill, with the amendment offered by Mr. Orton.

Mr. Remington took the floor and said:

Last evening I proposed to show that this amendment was anything but what the friends of the bill wished. I now wish to reply to some of the arguments of the gentleman from Dane. The gentleman sees with his extended vision the State overrun with distilleries. We shall be flooded with whisky and other liquors. Now in this city, instead of one agent to sell, there are forty. In Milwaukee there are one or two hundred. The gentleman seems to think they will multiply like toadstools, but such is not the fact; people will not thus rush into it. There will not be so many distilleries as the gentleman has fancied in his imagination. He objects that the agent will be without restraint. It may be that he has some legal point that will show it, but I think there is no ground for such assertion. 1st, he is under oath; 2d, he has given an official bond; and 3d, he is just as liable for any infraction of the law as any other person. It is said, "we will not get a good agent, he will not be honest." Why not? Can we not get as good men as are in the town? I believe good, honest, christian men will take it for the good of the country, to keep this traffic in its proper channels. The gentleman says,—"There is no list to which this agent can go, to see who can buy. He must sell to all."—Sir, there is no such list. It should be so; we want no privileged ones. The gentleman says he could go and buy a barrel under this law.—He can do so now—there are many places in Milwaukee where he can go and buy two barrels, but by this law there would be no such places. There would be but one agent, and he could furnish the whole State. Milwaukee is the natural market for the whole State, and they could furnish it cheaper than agents could in the interior He says that the agents will be corrupt, and that the law is defective, because it does not prevent men from committing crime. Are not men free to commit other crimes, murder, and theft? The only remedy is to fix penalties and enforce them.

We go upon the principle that the use of liquor for proper purposes is right in itself. It may be used for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The gentleman claims to be precise in terms, yet he goes wide of the mark. While he would close the door so very tight, he throws it wide open by putting in the words "actual necessity." This is as indefinite as anything can be Another thing—it would be injustice to compel physicians and druggists to go out of the State to purchase. It would be depriving the State of a legitimate business, for the legal purposes allowed in this law. This law will not, as amended, be acceptable to its friends This would be worse than to go home without any law It would injure the cause. The law with these objectionable features would be a curse Our opponents would say you have had a law, and what good has it done? This will do us no good I think this matter has not come up just right. The friends of the law have not been consulted. What is the course for demagogues? They see this thing is popular, and they are willing it should go over for another year; it will furnish them a chance for capital for a reelection They therefore favor the bill by amendments. St Paul, it is said, was all things to all men, but I don't believe he could hold a candle to this course A gentleman, a so-called friend, making the strongest speech of the session against the law! This is remarkable It is said to be accidental It may be so, but it is singular. The enemies of the law cannot say we are selfish in this matter. The law is upon the statute book of good old Massachusetts, and I am glad that others have passed such a law

Mr. R. here replied to the arguments of Mr Bernhardt, "that he was deprived of the liberty of doing as he pleased," and then referred to other enactments, showing other laws carrying out the same principle of controlling men in their acts.

There were two more speeches made last evening, one by Mr. Orton, and one by Mr. Knowlton in reply to his (Mr. O.'s) argument in favor of his substitute. I think it was a strong answer, and I wish I could give it to your readers with these.

Yesterday there was considerable discussion upon a resolution of the Senate to go into an investigation to learn how the Dane Co. Court Bill became altered—when and by whom.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Donaldson and Hull, as reflecting upon the Committee of the House. It was advocated by Messrs. Worthington, Young and Noggle.

Mr. Orton made a few remarks, showing the condition of the bill when it left his hands.—He said that the bill had made a great deal of trouble "How and why it was so, God only knew, and in regard to that God doubtless knows more than I do."

Mr. Noggle replied and said, "he was glad there was one thing in which the gentleman has acknowledged that God knows more than he does. If he would examine he thought he would find other things."

Mr. Orton—When I used the word God, I did not have reference to the God spelled with a little 'j,' or that fraud, spelled 'f-r-o-a-d.'

Mr. Noggle—We must believe from the manner in which the gentleman speaks of his own equality, if not superiority over God, that the Gods he worships are all spelled with little 'j's; and when the gentleman turned his back like a traitor upon the ministerial profession he embarked in, it was because he found his God was a little God.

THURSDAY, March 2, '54.

The bill repealing the Wisconsin Central R. R. Charter was passed yesterday, as many other things are passed here, by their title, *which of course* is the *very best* way to enable members to know what they are voting for. It slipped through without the friends of the Road knowing what it was, and not until an hour or two afterwards did they ascertain it. Mr. Worthington discovered it, and moved to reconsider the vote, but learned that the bill had been sent into the Senate.

Mr. Lake then made a motion that the Senate be requested to return it. He said the bill would never have been in the House, was there not such a place as Milwaukee.

Mr. Orton made a speech opposed to the motion. Said the charter was a monster charter, and the Company would control the State by its consolidating power; said if anything was passed in which he was interested, while he was present, in such a manner, he should not complain—he should keep his eyes open. He said there was not another such a monster corporation in the State.

To-day the question was called up again, and Mr. Worthington replied in a very strong manner, shewing it was Mr. Orton's fault if this charter contained such monster provisions, as he was the legal and constitutional adviser of the Governor who signed it. He then showed there were 6 or 7 other such charters in the State. He said the gentleman had warned them to keep their eyes open. He should do it hereafter. He had heretofore trusted to his fellow-men, but he should look for himself hereafter.

Mr. Hadley replied, shewing it against the interest of the people of the State to go out of the State for the market for all their produce; that Milwaukee paid higher prices than Chicago; that it is for the interest of the people of all the counties to build up a market at home, which will help pay the taxes of the State.—He said there was prejudice against Milwaukee; it ought not to be so. He opposed the motion and hoped it would not pass.

I did not hear the conclusion of the speech, the headache drove me out. I was sorry to miss it, as I wished to hear it through, as it is a question in which Milwaukee is much interested. I still think our Milwaukee friends defeated it in the course pursued, and that it will not tend to allay prejudice against us, but rather increase it. I think we should be governed by honor in such matters; that we should show our disposition to push our roads out into the country, that we may be benefitted, as well as they; but I am opposed to all tricks, and "snap judgments," and I think we loose by such a course. An open, fair, and manly battle is better for all concerned. Money has been expended upon the road, and rights vested, and if there is any wrong in the matter, give its friends a chance to be heard in its defense, and then repeal it if found that justice requires it. I know that honor among politicians is at a discount, but I think it much better than tricks. In the Senate, Mr. Wakeley met the bill, and had it referred.

The mail closes at 9 o'clock at night now, as the roads are bad I did not know of the change this morning, and mailed nothing. None of the reporters knew it.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Orton moved that the subject under consideration at the time of adjournment be laid on the table Carried.

The Assembly then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill prohibiting the sale of liquors.

The motion to strike out Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and insert a substitute, being under consideration, Mr Orton resumed his argument. He urged that the substitute proposed is better than the original.

The amendment was rejected.

Section 13 was taken up. No amendments were offered.

Section 14 was taken up, containing the submission clause.

Mr. Hooker moved to strike out Section 14. Carried.

Mr. Knowlton moved to amend, by adding a clause, to save the bill from any liability to conflict with any law of Congress.

Gen. Crawford supposed that unnecessary

Mr. Orton moved to amend the amendment, by inserting a clause to prevent the repeal of the State Constitution by anything in the bill.

Judge Knowlton wished to know why his fears.

Mr. Orton replied: The same fear of repealing the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Worthington made a playful remark; which was responded to in the same spirit by Mr. Orton

Judge Knowlton defended his amendment, to show it was not an absurd provision.

Mr. Remington spoke on the merits of the question of conflict between the State and the United State laws.

Gen. Crawford read a speech he delivered ten years ago in the House, which caused some amusement; and

Mr. Lake moved it be printed in German.

Mr Orton's amendment was lost.

Dr John Smith moved that "June" be struck out, and "November" inserted, for the law to go into operation.

Judge Knowlton had no objections to the delay until November

Dr Bartlett wished the law to go into effect in time to witness its influence on the fall elections.

Mr. Morrison begged for time to get his barley and hops sold

Dr Bartlett was not disposed to grant such indulgence.

Judge Knowlton thought his constituents would prefer an early day.

Mr. Morrison urged delay.

Mr Lake has barley also, but he intends to feed it to his hogs

Mr. Morrison asked if he should feed his hops to hogs.

Mr. Orton thought he could sell to the town agents.

Mr Estabrook thought, if it were best to extend the time, better make it much longer

Judge Knowlton again opposed delay

Mr Webster spoke in defense of the liquor stock of his constituents, and in favor of delay

Dr. Smith's amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. M. J. Thomas moved to amend Judge Knowlton's amendment by striking out June next, and inserting February, 1855.

Mr. Gary opposed.

Mr. Webster still asked for delay.

Mr. Noggle said delay was not necessary to save those who were selling liquors now by license; for, notwithstanding this law, they can go on until their license runs out.

Mr. Gary rejoined to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster then replied to Mr. Noggle.

Mr. Rood opposed delay, and met Mr. Webster's argument.

Mr. Webster rejoined.

Mr. Thomas's amendment to Judge Knowlton's amendment was lost.

Mr. Matts moved to strike out June 1st, and insert 4th day of July.

Mr. Morrison preferred to be on the 5th, so as to have a little bit of a frolic on the 4th.

The amendment was lost for want of a quorum.

Mr. M. J. Thomas moved the Committee rise, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Worthington thought it best to adhere to the agreement had in the caucus.

Mr. Remington thought the Fourth of July ought not to be connected with any question foreign from the original design of the day.

Mr. Worthington would not object to the mouth's delay, if agreed upon by the friends of the bill.

Mr. Scott was willing to extend it to July 4th, 1854.

Gen. Crawford thought that day too glorious to be contaminated by such a fanatical movement.

Mr. Hadley moved an amendment, but it was out of order; and he proceeded to urge extension of time. He spoke very earnestly.

Mr. Colley does not know how to reconcile the remarks of Mr. Hadley with what he said a few days ago. Then he urged a law to force them to abide by law: now he says they are a law-abiding people.

The motion of Mr. Matts was lost.

Mr. Hadley moved to amend, by substituting for June 1st next, January 1st, and urged again the importance of delay.

Mr. Remington can see no great difference between Mr. Hadley's proposition, and the bill as it comes from the Senate.

Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Remington.

Gen. Crawford made one of his characteristic observations.

Mr. Mitchell would go for delay, if it would be advantageous to the law. But he thought the contrary. It is like giving to a murderer time to prepare for a law against murder.

Mr. Lees came out with his usual vim of gesture and vociferation, and argued in support of Mr. Hadley's amendment.

Mr. Gary replied to Mr. Lees. He presumed gentlemen in opposition wanted all the time they could get.

Mr. Lees rejoined with sarcastic remarks.

Mr. Hadley again urged his motion, in a perfect contrast of manner and spirit to Mr. Lees' speech. His manner and matter were persuasive, and more calculated to effect delay than anything offered on that side of the question.

Mr. Barney moved the Committee rise. Carried. And the Assembly adjourned.

SOMETHING NEW!

At No. 209 West Water Street, Milwaukee,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

J. HARDY,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in every Variety of

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF

Table Knives and Forks, Spring Knives, Pocket Knives, Razors, &c., &c.,

☞ Of Approved Make and Superior Quality. ☜

J. H., having done in Sheffield, England, engaged in the Cutlery Business, he is enabled to receive Cutlery direct from there, and to supply Western dealers at the lowest wholesale prices of superior quality on the most reasonable terms.

He has a large and well assorted stock on hand, and is constantly receiving additions, to replace sales.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves. ☜

mar17 3m J. HARDY.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

1854 ..... MARCH ..... 1854.

Days of the Month and Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Days of the Month and Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
1..Wednesday	6 36	5 58	17..Friday	6 9	6 2
2..Thursday	6 35	5 56	18..Saturday	6 7	6 10
3..Friday	6 33	5 55	19..SUNDAY	6 6	6 11
4..Saturday	6 31	5 54	20..Monday	6 4	6 12
5..SUNDAY	6 30	5 55	21..Tuesday	6 2	6 13
6..Monday	6 28	5 56	22..Wednesday	6 0	6 14
7..Tuesday	6 26	5 57	23..Thursday	5 59	6 15
8..Wednesday	6 25	5 58	24..Friday	5 57	6 17
9..Thursday	6 23	5 59	25..Saturday	5 55	6 18
10..Friday	6 21	6 0	26..SUNDAY	5 53	6 19
11..Saturday	6 20	6 2	27..Monday	5 50	6 20
12..SUNDAY	6 18	6 3	28..Tuesday	5 50	6 21
13..Monday	6 16	6 4	29..Wednesday	5 48	6 22
14..Tuesday	6 14	6 5	30..Thursday	5 46	6 23
15..Wednesday	6 13	6 6	31..Friday	5 45	6 24
16..Thursday	6 11	6 7			

LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN.

Members of the Senate and Assembly.

SENATE.

District.		District.	
1.	B N Smith.	14.	Daniel Bowen,
2.	Joseph F. Loy,	15	Levi Sterling,
3	A. M. Blair,	16	Nelson Dewey,
4	Baltus Mantz,	17	Ezra Miller,
5.	E. M. Hunter,	18	Louis P. Harvey,
6	Edward McGarry,	19	Benjamin Allen.
7.	J. W. Cary,	20.	Charles A. Eldridge,
8.	Levi Grant,	21.	Coles Bashford,
9.	George R McLane,	22	E B Bowen,
10.	James D. Reymert,	23	David S Vittum,
11.	T. T. Whitteney,	24	Francis H. West,
12.	Eleazar Wakely,	25	John Q Adams
13.	Charles Dunn,		

ASSEMBLY.

Adams and Sauk Counties—Cyrus C Rounington
Brown, Kewaunee and Door—Francis Desnoyer.
Bad Ax and Crawford—Wm A. Terhune.
Calumet—Alexander H Hart
Chippewa and La Crosse—Wm J Gibson
Columbia—A. C. Ketchum, Alfred Topliff
Dane—C. R. Head, Sam'l H. Baker, Peter Motts, Harry Barns, Harlow S. Orton.
Dodge—R. J Barney, George Fox, Francis McCormick, Ruel Parker, Allen H. Atwater, John W Davis
Fond du Lac—Martin J. Thomas, I S Tallmadge, Edward Boener, N. M, Donaldson
Grant—Lewis Rood, Wm. Hull, Miles K. Young, Wm Jeffrey, Edward Estabrook
Green—Abner Mitchell
Iowa—John Tosy, Lemuel W Joiner
Jefferson—Charles J Bell, David Morrison, Darius Reed, Wm. Eustice, Theodore Bernhard
Kenosha—Samuel Hale, Jesse Hooker.
Lafayette—Peter Parkinson, James R Knowlton, James H. Earnest.
Marquette—Samuel McCracken.
Marquette and Waushara—Archibald Nichols
Milwaukee—Jackson Hadley, Wm Reinhart, Edward O'Neil, Henry Beecroft, Wm. E Webster, John Tobin, Peter Lavs, Timothy Haggarty, John Crawford.
Manitowoc—James S. Kyle.
Oconto, Outagamie and Waupaca—David Scott
Ozaukee—Fred. W. Horn, Milo H Wheedon
Portage and Marathon—Walter D McIndoe
Racine—Nelson R. Norton, Charles S. Wright, John Smith, Thomas West.
Richland—Nathaniel Wheeler.
Rock—John V L Thomas, Samuel G Colley, David Noggle, Joseph Spaulding.
Sheboygan—Adolphus Rosenthal, John Matter.
St Croix, Lapointe, &c—Wm M. Torbert.
Walworth—Simeon W Spafford, Wm. P Allen, P W Lake, Andrew Whitney, O. F. Bartlett, P G Harrington
Washington—Adam Schantz, Philip Zimmermann.
Waukesha—Dennis Worthington, Chauncey H Purple, Edward Lees, Jesse Smith.
Winnebago—Corydon L Rich, George Gary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BANK!

OF

KNEELAND & HULL,

—No 217—

East Water Street, Milwaukee.

THIS BANK is engaged in the business of BANKING, in all its departments (except the issuing of bank notes), and will always be prepared to purchase approved Business Paper, Bills, Bonds, Notes, Drafts, Bank Certificates, City, County and other Corporation Orders, &c, &c.

☞ *Interest paid on Deposites at the rate of Six Per Cent, subject to Check of Depositor without notice*

☞ Money loaned to our customers IN ANY sums, and for any time, from one to ninety days.

Bills, Notes, &c, received for collection, and proceeds remitted at current rates

Eastern and Southern sight and time Exchanges always for sale, in sums to suit Sept. 1st, 1853 (dac)

TOWNSEND, FINKLER & CO,

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,

No. 215 East Water Street.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN EXCHANGE, and Exchange on all the Principal Cities of Europe, for sale at the lowest current rates. Money loaned and Business Paper purchased and negotiated. The highest market price paid for City, County and Railroad Orders, &c. Bills and Notes collected without charge and remitted at current rates.

Interest allowed on Deposites at the rate of Six per cent. Premiums paid for Gold and Silver Coin. Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Gold and Silver Coin for sale Illegal Currency taken for collection. mar8dly

G. PAPENDIEK & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 219, East Water Street.

DRAFTS constantly for sale at the lowest current rates on

NEW YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO,

CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ETC.

Also on the following places in Europe.

Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, a. m. Leipzig, London, Paris, etc.

Six per cent p. a. interest allowed on deposits made for one month and longer.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ATLANTA BANK, of Georgia, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the Subscribers, and as such owners, they are personally liable for all its issues, in terms of the act of incorporation. The notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that Ohio and Indiana money is received, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank, at three quarters of one per cent discount.

Chicago, April 23, 1853. GEO SMITH & CO.

☞ THE EXCHANGE BANK—(OF WM. J. BELL & CO)—Recently organized under the Banking Law of this State, is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Collections made in any part of this State, on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

☞ SIGHT EXCHANGE for sale on Eastern and Southern Cities. ja97

SAMUEL HARDWELL.....CHARLES P. HEALEY.

☞ HARDWELL & HEALEY, BANKERS, in "Farlong's New Block," corner of East Water and Huron streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

☞ Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, constantly on hand. my1

☞ THE STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN is now prepared to do business under the Banking Law of the State. Exchange sold on the principal Cities of the Union at current rates. Special rates of interest allowed on deposites.

my31 M. S. SCOTT, Cashier.

HENRY NIEDECKEN,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Book-Binder, Ruler and Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.

☞ *NEWS AND BOOK INK FOR SALE.* ☜

☞ Next door north of the Post Office. ma31-3dly

A WHITTEMORE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

And Manufacturers of every description of

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,

No. 199 East Water Street, Milwaukee

dec16] MARTIN'S BLOCK. [4ly

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Sheboygan, - - - - - - - - - Wisconsin.

THE PROPRIETOR has furnished this Hotel anew throughout, and his Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ja28-6ly S. DUTCHER.

E. GELLENSPER,

Wisconsin Street, nearly Opposite the Stage Office,

☞ KEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for his Customers and the Public generally,

Groceries, Vegetables, Poultry, Game, &c.

☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. dec15-1

MENOMONEE HOTEL,

West Water Street, (near Spring Street Bridge,)

ja28] MR. WAGNER. [6ly

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

EXHIBITION OF 1854.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that the Crystal Palace remains open, and that the Exhibition of 1854 will be as attractive and brilliant as that of the past year.

In the several Departments of ART, SCULPTURE, MACHINERY, MINERALOGICAL CABINET, RAW PRODUCE, and MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, the attractions of the Exhibition are such, as to be worthy of the most careful examination.

Its Sculpture.

The Colossal Equestrian Statue of Washington, by Mc rochetti; the Amazon, by Kiss; our Savior and his Apostles, by Thorwaldsen; and upward of Three Hundred original works in marble and bronze, by the first Artists o this country and Europe.

Its Painting.

The Gallery contains over Six Hundred Paintings by the principal Artists of both hemispheres. It is by far the most extensive ever opened to the American public.

The Mineralogical Cabinet,

Organized by Professor Silliman, and collected from every part of the United States and Europe, exhibits the vast mineral resources of the world, and is one of the finest in the country.

The Machine Arcade

Contains upward of Three Hundred Machines in motion, many of which are among the most wonderful specimens of human ingenuity.

The Agricultural Department,

Organized by Col. B P. Johnson, contains hundreds of specimens of the most curious and valuable implements used in this peculiarly American branch of industry

The Government of the United States

Has contributed Instruments from the Coast Survey Office, and the arms of the Union And through the kindness of

Foreign Governments,

The choicest productions of the Royal Factories of Europe are here exhibited. Porcelain from Sevres and Dresden. Ancient Arms and Armor from the Tower of London, of the highest interest; Mosaics from the Workshops of the Vatican, together with countless objects from Turkey, Japan, Syria and the Holy Land, Egypt, and the different Countries of Europe, North and South America.

☞ All these are contained in a Building of unequalled beauty, and of dimensions far exceeding any other in the United States

☞ Circulars, with further particulars, will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Association, Crystal Palace, New York

feb28-3t1m

WISCONSIN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

1854. {1854.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS HOUSE!

S. J. MATHER,

205 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

—LUDINGTON'S BLOCK—

HAS on hand, and for sale by the PACKAGE, or retailed to order, a LARGE STOCK of

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

AT EASTERN PRICES ALSO.

GOLD BAND AND WHITE CHINA,

IN SETS, OR BY THE PIECE

Lamps, Looking-Glasses, Table Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, &c.

☞ Hotel Keepers, Merchants and others, will find the BEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM IN THE STATE

☞ All Ware carefully packed for the Country Trade

ja22 S J MATHER, 205 East Water st.

☞ DRY GOODS AT COST!! ☜

(TILL MARCH FIRST)

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

AT NO. 11 SPRING STREET, MILWAUKEE

R D JENNINGS will sell out his large Stock of Goods at cost, to make room for Spring Goods,

Flannels, Cloths, Satinets, Shawls, Hosiery, House keeping Goods, and every kind of staple Goods, at Cost and transportation

A splendid assortment of DRESS GOODS, Embroideries, White Goods, Ribands, Gloves and a great variety of Fancy Goods, at *NEW YORK COST* for the next 30 days

☞ Country Merchants and Pedlars, whose stocks need setting up, would do well to give us a call

☞ Terms, Cash.

feb4-3m R D JENNINGS, 11 Spring Street

CITY BOOK BINDERY!

—AND—

PAPER RULING ESTABLISHMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to execute all kinds of Book Binding in a Neat and Durable Style Magazines, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Music, Newspapers, Old Books, &c, bound to order.

BLANK BOOK BINDING.

He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of BLANK BOOK PAPER from the best Mills in the country, suitable for large Blank Books for Banks, Railroad Companies, Merchants, Insurance Offices, &c, &c.

All Work warranted to Please.

Persons wishing anything in our line, will please call at 219 East Water Street, over Kneeland & Hull's Bank E. QUIN,

feb28-3m Late Foreman at H Niedecken's

HERBERT & MCKAY,

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 202 West Water Street, Milwaukee,

(Opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church,)

Have always on hand a complete assortment, and are prepared to manufacture everything in their line of the *BEST MATERIAL*, on the shortest notice, and in a style unsurpassed for fastness and durability by

The Voice of the Wind.

BY ELLEN LOUISE CHANDLER

The voice of the wind seems wailing
But it breathes no wail to me—
'Tis only a tone and a message
From one dwelling under the sea.

Hath the storm wind a voice, dear mother,
And what does it seem to say,
When it comes to the window at night fall
And rattles the sash in its play?

"Come hither, my little daughter,
And kneel in the red firelight,
And put back the curls from your forehead,
And lift up your eyes so bright."

Why trembles your hand, dear mother,
While parting my falling hair?
And why do you droop your eyelids,
So heavy with tears of care?"

"I think of a grave, my daughter,
Where the storm winds sing their hymn,
And a shroud of pearl and coral
And my eyes with it its are dim.

"There are cradles, yours, my daughter,
Closed under the billow,
And a voice that I love is blending
With the winds, in a murmur low.

"Lately she came mourning,
Went forth on the startling main,
But she never sent back a message,
And she never came back again."

"Tell me, ah, when the storm winds blowing,
Stole into my lonely room,
And told me a tale in the darkness,
And whispered my name in the gloom

"Then I knew that the winds had laid him
Where the sky is blue above,
And the South Sea lists his tresses,
Like the hand of one we love."

"And the wind and storm, my daughter,
They make my heart rejoice,
For ever I catch the echoes
Of a well remembered voice."

"Then sit asleep now, my daughter,
And thy head is upon my knee,
For the wind wails on in the darkness,
In its tramp from the desolate sea.

"And the hopes of my youth, my daughter,
Are nailed down with the past,
And I heed not the rain as it patters
For the tears, that fall more fast."

[*Home Journal*

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF AMERICA.—A Catholic writer in France furnishes in the *Univers* the following philosophical explanation of the prevalence of spirit rapping in the United States:

"Enumerate the religions, explain why the devil has more liberty in the United States than in Europe, where the holy sacrifices of the mass are celebrated at vast distances apart, and where so many millions of men, descendants of Protestants, have no religion whatever, and are not even baptized. This rarity of the sacraments leaves the devil greater sway over men; he dares to come nearer the earth, not being driven afar by the frequent immolation of the divine victim, and he enters into communications with the human race by the mysterious means which God leaves open to him."

1853. CONTINUATION 1853.

of the Greatest Bargains in Dry Goods, ever offered in this City!

THE NEW YORK CHEAP CASH STORE,
194 West Water Street,

Is daily visited by hundreds of Ladies, from all parts of the City and Country, to purchase

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

where they may be found every article suitable to the wants of a lady, on the capricious taste of the most fastidious. We have just received a large stock of

New and Elegant Fall Dress Goods,

of the Latest Patterns and Styles, embracing the most *Beautiful Style of Silks* in this city, such as Brocades, Changeables, Plain Black and high colored Black Silks, from 50 shillings up to the most costly.

New and Choice French and English Merinoes,

Bombazines, Alpaccas, Poplins, Lyonese and Queen's Cloth, which the Ladies will find exceedingly beautiful.

Elegant Rich De Laines,

plain, plaid and figured, the handsomest patterns and most beautiful colors, and every other style of Dress Goods suitable for Ladies and Children's wardrobes.

Morning Dress Goods of every description.

Long and Square Shawls,

of all kinds, as Woolen, Bay State, Scotch Plaid, Broche, Silk and Cashmere, at reasonable prices.

Ladies cloth for Cloaks, a beautiful quality and most fashionable colors. Yard wide Silk Velvets for Cloaks, of various colors, at very great bargains. Also, a large stock of Narrow Velvets, for Bonnets.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

the best French styles, and which were bought three months ago, before they advanced, by our Lewis S. Mack, in Paris, and came to us direct from France, at prices below the market value.

White and colored Flannels at unusually low prices.

Fancy Goods of Various Kinds,

as plain and embroidered Pocket Hdkfs, Lace Veils, Crevats, Gloves, Lace Mitts, Hosiery, Hosiery and Trimmings in great abundance and at extraordinary low prices.

Embroidery of every description, we have the largest stock in the city.

Gingoms and Chintzes, in an endless variety and must be satisfactory, from 12½ cts. upward.

Housewife and Family Goods,

as Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Towelings and Crashes, Diapers, and in fact everything in Dry Goods suitable for

Lady's Wardrobe, or House Furnishing,

which we really can be found at of the most celebrated cheap stores in New York or Boston.

☞ We invite a call to any part of the city, gratis.

MACK, OETTINGER & CO.,
194 West Water st., Milwaukee.

N. B. Merchants, Mechanics and Peddlers supplied at New York Jobbing prices, and it will be to their advantage to visit this store before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW ARRIVAL OF DRY GOODS!!

LUDINGTON & GREDLEY,
203 East Water Street, - - Milwaukee.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

By Express and Railroad, a large and splendid lot of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which they will sell at prices so low as to give general satisfaction. Among which are—

10 pieces French Merinoes, all colors and prices;
10 do Plaid Silks;
10 do Plaid Merinoes, all wool,
50 do Muslin de Laines,
2000 do Calico, from 6¼ to 12½ cts per yard,
50 do Plain and Twilled Flannels;
5 do Warps
500 Wool Long Shawls,
40 cases Shepherd Shirtings;
5 do Denims;
10 do Blanket Shirtings;

And all other kinds of Dry Goods in proportion—all of which have been bought for Cash or on short time.

We say we CAN and WILL sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, and at ONE PRICE, and One Price only. Call, see and examine for yourselves

IN ADDITION to our large and general assortment of Dry Goods, we have found

In that Basement Room,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

and which were bought with particular regard to the wants of Family Supplies.

Fine Teas and Coffees, Sugars of all grades, Spices, Jellies, Preserves, Extracts, Pickles, Catsups, and, in fact, ALL the little articles that go to make up a full assortment. Also, on hand, at all times,

Pork, Flour, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish,

WHITE FISH, SALT, BUCKWHEAT AND RYE FLOUR, INDIAN MEAL, &c., &c., &c.

dec28 LUDINGTON & GREDLEY, 203 East Water street.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS!

Always on hand for Sale, and made to Order, by
P. Y. & C. HOENING.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Steam Power formerly owned by William Hawkins, on the East side of Milwaukee River, just in rear of the Post Office, are now prepared to fill all orders with despatch. And being practical mechanics, they feel confident that they shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. ☞ WOOD taken in exchange for Sash, Doors, or Blinds.

N. B.—All sorts of JOBBING done with despatch.

dec6-dawtow

MITCHELL'S UNIVERSAL ATLAS.—Price $12. New Edition, 1854. Just received and for sale by A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

PICKLES.—5,000 assorted Pickles, in brine and vinegar, at H. REED'S.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!!

WITNESS AND IT (cost)

H. P. PECK'S,

140 United States Block, East Water St.,
—MILWAUKEE.—

COMPRISING the largest and richest assortment of Embroideries, Laces, Merinoes, Muslins, Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloth Talmas, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Goods, &c., in Wisconsin.

Embroideries and Laces for Presents.

Lace and Muslin Embroidered Capes, Berthes, Lace Lappets, Vest Patterns, Boulton, Maltese, Maline, English Thread and Muslin Collars, Undersleeves, Muslin and Cambric Bands, rich embroidered muslin Linen Cambric Hdkfs, with a great variety of fine Needlework and Lace, at LOW PRICES.

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Rich Plaid Gros Grain and Brocade Silks, elegant high colors, rich and black, plain and figured, Changeable Dress Goods, Marine Plaids, Francois de Picardies, Imperial French Merinoes, Cashmeres and De Laines, with a beautiful collection of Evening Dress Goods.

Black Silks.

Plain and Watered Black Silks, which have gained the reputation of being the most perfect Silks to wear, having nine flows of gloss and beautiful lustre.

MOURNING GOODS.

Plain and Watered Black Grenadines, Barages, Tissues, Mode Lustres, Lupins, Bombazines, Canton Cloths, Silk Warp Alpacas, Black Canton Crapes, India Black and White Silks, Black Crapes, and all the numerous articles of every description.

Broadcloth Talmas, Shawls, &c.

Large and New Style Cloaks, Shawls and Mantillas, Embroidered Cloth Mantillas, Lace and Silk, Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Talmas and Cloaks.

Hosiery, Gloves & Ribbons.

Ladies can always find at this establishment, the **Largest Variety** and most fashionable styles in English, French and German Ladies' Gent's and Children's Hose.

Alexander's and Bowen & McNamee's Extra Best Light and Dark Kid Gloves, Silk Lisle Thread, Black Silk Gloves and Mitts for Ladies and Children.

WHITE GOODS.

Embroidered, Colored and White Dress Muslins, fine Swiss, India Book, Soft Mull, Bishop Lawns and Jaconet Cambrics.

FINE FLANNELS.

Ladies can always find the finest and most select stock in the city, including *Pink Welsh*, Gauze, Silk and Saxony, white and colored, 4, 4¼ and 5-4 widths. Colored Royal Scarlet Flannels, for Ladies' Sacks.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.

Linens of the most celebrated manufacture—Richardson's, Nock's, Boardman's and Hunter's best qualities, and a stock every one of which is the pure, genuine article, comprising Pillow Linens, Sheeting, 5-4 Pillow case do, 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Superfine Table Damask and Cloths, 6, 8, 10 and 12-4 widths, white and brown; also All linen 10-4 brown and bleached Cottons and Pillow Case, Black Clock, Fresh, brown and bleached, Scotch, Scarred and Bird's Eye Diaper and Toweling; brown and bleach 12 quarter Doyles and Napkins; Piano and Table Covers, Brown Linen, Worsted and Cotton; Worsted Damask and Wool and Mohrene, Turkey Red plain and printed Cotton Damasks, 10-4, 12-4 Counterpanes and Quilts; Crochet and Tassels, Bird Linens, 4 and 5-4, for Window Shades. It is the intention of the subscriber to keep a full assortment of the numerous articles required in families of House keeping Goods.

CLOTHS.

Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Satinets, Tweeds, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

This department will be constantly supplied with the best quality and styles of brown and bleached Sheetings, Shirting Stripes, Denims, Blue Drills, Apron Checks, Ticks, Drills, Tickings, Flannels, Cotton Yarn and Warp, Batting, Wadding, &c., with a great variety and styles of

Domestic Ginghams, Prints and Calicoes.

Also, a LARGE STOCK of

CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, DOOR MATS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Hard Loom, Ingrain, Three-Ply and Two-Ply Carpets, 4, 4, 5-4 and 6-4 India Mattings, Floor Oil Cloths, all widths. The Medal Prize Patterns from the World's Fair, *may be seen at*

dec16 H. P. PECK'S, 140 East Water st.

1853. FALL TRADE. 1853.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

OVER ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES,

Just received and opening by

BRADFORD BROTHERS,
No. 155 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

THIS IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS has been purchased directly from first hands and for Auction, in original Package lots. Our stock consists of

British, French and Domestic Dry Goods,

which have been selected with the greatest care, under the most favorable circumstances. The great object in view is *to sell the largest quantity of goods for the smallest possible profit.*

INTERIOR MERCHANTS,

will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock before going into the Eastern Markets, by so doing, they can save their traveling expenses, time, and interest on stock while in transit.

Below we enumerate a few of the goods to be found in our stock, viz:

5 cases Sheep's Gray cloth,
10 do Satinetts, all qualities,
10 do Kentucky Jeans,
6 do Plaid and Plain Linseys,
4 do Red twilled flannels,
3 do Red plain do
6 do White, yellow and green flannels,
7½ bales Brown sheetings,
20 do black and white wadding,
20 do cotton wick,
25 do twine,
5 do colored carpet yarn,
10 do mariner's stripes,
15 do tickings,
2 cases FANCY CASSIMERES,
2 do BLACK do
00 Woolen Long and Square Shawls,
2 cases BLACK BROADCLOTHS,
150 pieces Irish Linens,
100 do crash do
125 do muslin de laines,
175 do Scotch diapers,
5 cases black and colored cambrics,
1 do Silesias,
10 do bleached cottons,
20 do fast-colored prints,
5 do Scotch and American ginghams,
5 do black and colored alpacas,
2 do tweeds,
6 do cotton flannels.

Also, Bard, Book and Swiss Mulls, Jaconet Cambrics, Buttons, Thread, Hooks and Eyes, Suspenders, Buck Mitts and Gloves, Pins, Needles, and Whalebones, and every other article kept by country merchants.

oct4 BRADFORD BROTHERS.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED would once more announce to the public that they still continue to run a Daily Express from Milwaukee to Janesville, and from Janesville to Milwaukee, leaving Milwaukee every evening, and Janesville every morning, touching at intermediate stations. They send a trusty agent over the Road daily, who will receive and deliver all goods and packages that may be entrusted to his care. The undersigned are confident that it will be for the interest of merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, who may wish to purchase goods in Milwaukee, or send packages of any description to any point on the Road, to entrust their business to them, who, for a reasonable charge, will faithfully and without delay, transact their business, and thus save them time and expense. In consequence of our intimate acquaintance with the various points to which goods and packages have been directed, and the carefulness of our Agents, we have not lost a single package, nor incurred any loss in consequence of goods being damaged, during the time we have been engaged in the business.

oct18tf JAMES HOLTON & CO.

ROWE & CO.'S OYSTER DEPOT,

BASEMENT OF PHŒNIX BUILDING, DIRECTLY UNDER THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

The Subscribers are sole Agents for the City and State for the sale of the *famous Oysters of Rowe & Co.*, of New Haven, Conn., and intend keeping a full supply. Those in want of large or small quantities, may be sure to find the oysters warranted in good order, as we receive shipments direct from head-quarters, every other day.

☞ Remember, that while these Oysters are warranted to be as good as the best, they are to be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ Country dealers and teamsters are particularly invited to give us a call. KENNEDY & BELDEN.

Milwaukee, Dec. 14, 1853. dec16tf

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE & MIL. R. R. CO., MILWAUKEE, January 19, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following additional installments are required to be paid on all subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, viz: Ten per centum of the amount of all Stock subscribed by persons residing east of Winnebago River, payable on the first day of February next; and Ten per cent. on all such Stock, payable on the first day of June next. Also, on all Stock subscribed by persons residing west of Winnebago River, the following installments, viz.: Five per cent. payable on the first day of March next; Five per cent. payable on the first day of June next; and Ten per cent. payable on the first day of October next. The said payments to be made at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in the city of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors,

jan31 d&w4w(cont) LEVI BURRILL, Sec'y.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.—Wax, Pure Sperm, Star and Tallow Candles, by the box, at H. REED'S.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CIRCULAR

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

New and Important Arrangement, ensuring Speed and Comfort to those who favor this line with their patronage.

Three Trains Daily—Sundays Excepted.

1st, **Lightning Express,** leaves Chicago at 6 A. M., connecting at Cleveland at 7½ P. M., with those new and splendid steamers, "CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST," directly Buffalo—connecting also at Sandusky with those new and splendid steamers, MISSISSIPPI and ST. LAWRENCE, at 4½ A. M., for Buffalo direct. Arriving in time for the early morning trains east.

2d, **Express and Mail,** leaves Chicago at 12½ P. M., connecting at Toledo, with Michigan Southern Railroad line steamers, which leave Toledo at 4½ A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

3d, **Telegraph Express,** leaves Chicago at 8½ P. M., connecting at Monroe next morning with the favorite steamers NORTHERN INDIANA, SOUTHERN MICHIGAN and EMPIRE STATE, direct for Buffalo, arriving in time for the 11 o'clock train east via New York Central Railroad.

Ten hours less time than by any other R. R. or Lake Route.

Distance by Mich. Central R. R. and Lakes to Buffalo,	549 miles.
Distance by Mich. Southern R. R.,	485 "
In favor of the route by this line,	64 "

Northern Indiana, - - Capt. I. T. Pheatt,
Leaves Toledo and Monroe, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Buffalo, Wed'sdays and Sat'dys.

Southern Michigan, - - Capt. A. D. Perkins,
Leaves Toledo and Monroe, Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Empire State, - - - - Capt. J. Wilson,
Leaves Toledo and Monroe, Wed'sdays and Sat'dys.
Leaves Buffalo, Mond'ys and Thursdays.

☞ Besides the above Boat connections, which this Line offers, there are Three Daily Railroad connections to all important points throughout the Eastern and Middle States.

Such facilities have never before been offered to the Traveling Public, comprising the entire fleet of new steamers on Lake Erie, built with all the modern improvements, with a view to Speed, Safety and Comfort, superior to any steamers afloat in the world.

Only one Train on Sunday—leaves at 8 1-2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Ten road time is 15 minutes faster than Chicago time.

☞ Passengers are particularly requested to procure Tickets before taking the boat.

☞ Office in the U. States building, one door north of the Bank entrance, East Water street, Milwaukee.

☞ CLEMENT'S line steamers, Arctic and Traveler, run in connection with this line between Milwaukee and Chicago. Passengers should procure their tickets at the office and save local fare.

sep17 WM. BROWN, Jr., Agent.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

1853.

CLEMENT'S LINE OF

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

TRAVELER, - - - - - Capt C. R. COOPER,
ARCTIC, - - - - - Capt S. G. BUTLIS,

WILL form a daily line between CHICAGO, WAUKEGAN, KENOSHA, RACINE, MILWAUKEE and SHEBOYGAN, for the season of 1853, and will run in connection with the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA, and MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.

The proprietor offers to the public the above first class Low Pressure steamers, believing they will make a prompt safe and reliable line. They are fitted up in conformity with the new U. S. law regulating steamers, and the public are assured that the internal police arrangements have been made with reference to the comfort of passengers.

To Shippers they offer (aside from a daily communication) the fact that the agent at Chicago is ready, upon proper proof being furnished, to pay promptly for any loss or damage sustained by property while in the possession of the line of Steamers.

N. B.—No Through Tickets sold on the Boats.

S. CLEMENT, Proprietor.
may11 KELLOGG & STRONG, Agents.

GREAT ATTRACTION, AT OTT'S BOOKSTORE

No. 275 East Water street, Milwaukee.

The subscriber has just received, direct from Germany and France, the largest and choicest collection of Fancy Goods of every variety, ever imported into this city, including the following, viz:

Toys, Portfolios, Monnias, Purses, Jewelries, &c.

Thus affording the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity an opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock. All the articles will be sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call, that seeing they can judge for themselves. C. OTT,

may1 Importer of Fancy Goods and Toys.

CHANCERY SALE.

William Jones, vs. Frank Raymond, Martha Raymond and Nathan'l B. Holman, as Trustee for Martha Raymond. } Circuit Court for Milwaukee County—In Equity.

AUSTIN & DUNN, Complts. Solts.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a decretal order made on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1854, in the above entitled cause, I shall expose for sale, and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday the 1st day of April, A. D. 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: All the following lot of land situated in Walker's Point, in the city of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, known and described as that part of lot two (2), in block ten (10), included within the following boundaries, to wit, commencing at the northeast corner of said lot two, running thence west along the south line of Lake street thirty feet, thence south to a point on the south line of said lot two ninety feet west of and from the southeast corner of said lot, thence east along the south line of said lot to the southeast corner thereof, thence north along the east line of said lot to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving from the above described land that piece therefrom decreed to Theodore R. Austin by N. B. Holman, Trustee, &c., by deed bearing date 10th of April, 1848, recorded in the Register's Office of Milwaukee County the 19th day of April, A. D. 1848, in Vol. 21 of Deeds, pages 57 and 58.

d&w6 H. L. PAGE, Sheriff.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, Feb 16, 1853.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, }

In the matter of the Estate of DONALD MCLEOD, deceased.

On this 13th day of February, A. D. 1853, upon reading and filing the petition of John Barron, stating that one Donald McLeod, of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 23d day of January, 1853, and praying that John Barron be appointed Administrator on the Estate of said deceased:

It is ordered, That said application be heard before me, at my office in the city of Milwaukee, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1853, at 10 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the "Free Democrat," a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing.

By the Court
feb16 1w3t CHAS. E. JENKINS, County Judge.

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against using Baking powder, Cream Tartar, or other Acids, for raising bread, &c., without satisfying themselves, that they are pure. It is well known to the wholesale dealers in these articles, that the impure article contains Alum, Lead, Lime, and other injurious ingredients. Pure Baking Powders cannot be sold so as to be very profitable to wholesalers, consequently the greater their efforts to sell an impure article. The manufacturer of Reed's Baking Powder has an article that has been analyzed and found to contain only 1-100th part of impurities, and is consequently perfectly safe.—This is written merely as a caution, as the manufacturer has already more orders than he can fill. Reed's Baking Powders, pure Cream Tartar and Soda, at wholesale and retail, at 235 and 237 East Water st., Milwaukee. Orders to be filled, must invariably be accompanied with the money. January, 1854. H. REED.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING!

S. A. CARROLL, No. 16 Wisconsin Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from New-York the latest and most approved styles for Cloaks, Dresses, and Bonnets, to which she respectfully invites the attention of her numerous patrons, and the ladies generally, satisfied that she can, by her earnest endeavors, please the most fastidious. A choice assortment of Feathers, Flowers, and Bonnet Silks, on hand.

S. A. CARROLL, is prepared to teach the improved plan of Dress Cutting, and would like a pleasant and very profitable employment for the next two or three months, with some of a respectable family, by applying personally, by mail or otherwise.

jn11 S. A. CARROLL, Milwaukee.

FINE STATIONERY.

WE have received a fresh supply of the most stylish of LETTER PAPERS, from De La Rue's, with Envelopes to match. We might mention the "Florentine" and the "Alhambra Wave," new and beautiful styles of Paper. (dec23) A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

PURE VINEGAR.—The Public are cautioned against purchasing cider Vinegar. The trial company sold will sap a tie measure in a short time. Cider Vinegar cannot be sold with profit for less than 25 cts a gallon. The pure article, manufactured from sound apples, for sale at (ja26) H. REED'S.

KIRBY'S ACCOMMODATION HACK.

KIRBY may be found, with his Hack, on Main street, near the Theatre, in the day time, and any orders left for him at Old Kirby's Jewelry Store, corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, will be promptly attended to.

He will convey passengers to and from the Boats or Railroad, or carry parties about the city, for very moderate fares.

KIRBY hopes by close attention to business to please all. dec2

CITY OMNIBUS LINE.

First Ward, Spring street Hill, Kilbourntown and Walker's Point.

Running regularly from 8½ o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. ☞ Tickets to be had at the Stage Office, Wisconsin street, or of the Drivers. Price Five Cents. je26

ON THE CHEAP CASH PRINCIPLE!

GREAT FURNITURE

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 172 and 174 East Water St.
Wholesale and Retail.

A. D. SEAMAN & CO.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, and desiring a continuance of patronage from their customers and the public, invite and solicit their attention to their extensive and unparalled assortment of Plain and *Elegant* new styles,

CABINET FURNITURE,

Embracing nearly every article belonging to the Trade.—Also

UPHOLSTERY.

Comprising every thing peculiar to that important department of trade. Also,

SHADES, CURTAINS, &c.

With every description of Trimmings, which we keep a number expressly engaged for putting up, and cutting, making and putting down Carpets.

The trade supplied at liberal discount.

N. B.—We are exclusive agents for the State of Wisconsin for

"Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases,"

An article altogether unique, and which is destined to supersede the perishable wooden coffin now in use. Call and see them.

Also agents for the sale of Thompson, Price & Co's celebrated Varnishes and Japans.

Furniture and Upholstery made to order with despatch and punctuality. A. D. SEAMAN & CO.

dec14

METALIC BURIAL CASES!

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES, air-tight and indestructible for preserving and preserving the Dead for ordinary interments, for vaults, for transportation &c. These cases are tastefully constructed and neatly proportioned, with none of the sombre and repulsive appearance peculiar to coffins, which they are destined entirely to supersede.

They are exposed for the inspection of the public at the Furniture Ware Rooms of A. D. SEAMAN & CO.

dec14 Agent for the State of Wisconsin.

AUCTION SALE. THE CALIFORNIA FENCE IS DOWN!!

THE ELEPHANT IS COMING!

J. HOOD, Auction and Commission Merchant, at the new Checkered Auction Room, No 196 East Water Street, where liberal cash advances will be made on all kinds of Merchandize, Furniture, &c., for auction or private sale. MONEY LOANED on personal securities.

☞ Sales made in any part of the city or country on the most reasonable time. J. HOOD, Auctioneer.

Milwaukee, July 25, 1853. 1y25

STATIONERY.

Cap, Letter, Foho-post, Demy, Medium, Writing, Drawing, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting, colored Medium, Marble, Morocco, Gold gilted, Glazed, Silver, Gilt and Wedding PAPER.

Emerald, Floral, Embossed, Gilded, Cartoon, Enamelled Satin, Ivory and Printer's CARDS.

Gold and Steel Pens; wood, tin and ornamented penholders.

Cedar, drawing, slate and Crayon Pencils; porcelain and stone slates.

Buff, white, note, cream and mourning Envelopes, red carmine, blue & black Ink.

Note, letter, and Notarial Waters; white, scarlet, colored and spangled Sealing Wax.

Letter Clips, Letter Stamps, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, plotting instruments, red tape, water colors, O. H. pencils, striping pencils, sand boxes, water boxes, Ink stands, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of all the kinds used in the State of Wisconsin.

A good assortment of Paper-Hangings.

Green, blue and dark figured Chinese and blended Cabin Papers; Fire-board Prints, a beautiful article.

☞ The above are sold Wholesale or Retail, as low can be purchased in this market for cash.

☞ Country dealers supplied.

may1 dac S. CHAPMAN

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

To and from New-York, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cincinnati Chicago, St Louis, and intermediate places.

MESSENGERS will leave Milwaukee daily, (Sundays excepted,) for New-York and intermediate places. Also to Sheboygan daily.

☞ Each Express is sent in charge of trusty messengers, provided with iron chests, for the safety of valuable packages entrusted to their care.

PROPRIETORS:
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
WM. C. BURRELL, Agent.

Office McCrea & Bell's Block, Huron st., Milwaukee.
may21

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y.
ACCUMULATED FUND, $1,600,000.

FIRE PROTECTION, INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE undersigned, Agent of these well known Companies, continues to take Risks on Life and Property. Livingston's Block, corner E. Water and Wisconsin sts.

dec1-1y ELLIS WORTHINGTON, Agent.

TO RAIL-ROAD CONTRACTORS.

GREGORY & HUNTINGTON, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, are ready to prepare Estimates and draw Proposals and Contracts for persons desirous of applying for the same on any of the Railroads, or other Public Works

july9

CHINA WARE, &c.—A complete assortment of Blue, White and Gilt Lustre China Dinner and Tea Sets; white Iron Stone, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, light blue and Granite Ware; also a full stock of Glass Ware, Waiters, Knives and Forks, Britannia Ware, &c., can be found at the sign of the "Big Pitcher."

jy1-w F. J. BLAIR.

SHADY SIDE, Last Leaf from Sunny Side, Beatrice, Modern, Flirtation, Fern Leaves, Bible in the Counting House, Fielding's Business Treatise, Solomon Northrup, &c., &c., just received and for sale by

oct8 HALL & PIERCE.

WHO WANTS COAL?

AN EXCELLENT article of *Beaver Hill, Brookfield, Crynsby, Tallmadge and Chippewa Coal*, will be sold at low rates. Call and see.

jo9 NICHOLS, BRITT & CO.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large invoice just received. Also, 10 cases of Plates, and any quantity of Frames for sale at A. D. SEAMAN,

jy18 172 & 174 East Water-St.

WILLOW WARE. Willow Wagons, Cribs, Covered, Oval, School, and Clothes Baskets, of all sizes and of any quantity, can be found at

aug16 H. REED'S

FLOWER POTS.—Now is your time to buy cheap. I have on hand 1000 pots, assorted sizes, which I will sell for cost, by the dozen or hundred.

no11 H. REED.

BOYD'S RHETORIC, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Greek Grammar, and and a large supply of other **School and Classical Books,** just rec'd and for sale by (no23) HALL & PIERCE

FLOUR.—LOWELL MILLS EXTRA FLOUR, A superior article for family use, constantly on hand and for sale at our warehouse.

sep22 NICHOLS, BRITT & CO.

SHAVING & HAIR DRESSING

In the best manner at 23 Spring Street, three doors east of the American, by

Milwaukee, July 6th, d11 GEO. H. CLARK

JUST READ THIS!

P. BARKER has the nicest lot of **Ware, Bags, Caps, Gloves, &c.** Just the things for the Holidays. Call and see them, at

dec13 **203 East Water Street.**

SHAKESPEARE—A copy of Shakspeare, in Eight Volumes, Cloth gilt, and gilt edges. Price $8.

dec9 S. CHAPMAN, 165 East Water St.

CHRISTIAN AND PRESBYTERIAN ALMANACS for 1854.

dec9 S. CHAPMAN, 165 East Water St.

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS—A large assortment of Law and Medical Books constantly on hand, and for sale low, by

A. WHITTEMORE & CO., 197 East Water St.

GOLD PENS.—A new supply of the best ever offered in this market. Just received and for sale by

no23 HALL & PIERCE.

HATS! HATS!—BEEBE'S Silk Hats, just received at 160 East Water Street.

Milwaukee, Aug. 1, 1853. P. BARKER

YELLOW COST.—Some fine quality French Frappers, prepared with double refined sugar and warranted clean, at (ja26) H. REED'S.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!
AT THE IRVING.

WITHIN the whole range of articles designed for GIFTS what can possibly be more appropriate under all circumstances than a

A Beautiful Book!

One significant of sound sense and good taste in the giver, and a high compliment to the intelligence of the recipient

THE IRVING BOOKSTORE,

as usual, is *far ahead* of all rivals in its most *magnificent display* of

Splendid Books and Fancy Articles,

designed for PRESENTS at the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS. Attention is solicited to our collection of the

Standard Poetical Works,

comprising every size and style, in Plain, Gilt and *Embossed Antique* Bindings.

Annuals, Gift Books, Biographies, &c., in Embossed, Muslin, Turkey and Paper Mache Bindings.

Velvet Prayer Books, with Gold and Silver ornaments, entirely new styles, superior to any in the city.

Bibles, Hymn Books, &c., in various styles of binding.

☞ We hope the Young Folks and Old will call the look at our assortment of JUVENILE BOOKS, as we can show them by far the *greatest* assortment ever seen in Milwaukee. Our assortment of FANCY ARTICLES comprises splendid *Portfolios, Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencils,* &c., &c. In fact, we are confident that any one, however fastidious, cannot fail to be suited in the choice of an **Appropriate Gift,** at the IRVING BOOKSTORE, 146 E. S. Block

dec17 H. D. HULL.

HOLIDAY GIFTS! HOLIDAY GIFTS!

A VARIETY OF STANDARD AND FANCY WORKS suitable for presentation, on hand, and will be sold *very low.* A large and well-selected assortment of

Juvenile Books,

suitable for all ages and tastes.

Bibles, of every kind and description in Turkey Morocco, Velvet, Gutta Percha, and otherwise variously ornamented.

Prayer Books, of the same variety.

Hymn Books, plain, stable style and gilt.

Portfolios, plain, Turkey morocco, gilt, and paper mache.

Ladies' Reticules, a new supply of choice ones.

Fancy and Toy Boxes, of various patterns and qualities.

Portmonies, in Calf, Turkey morocco, Russia, Paper Mache, Inlaid, Shell, Ivory and Pearl.

Card Cases, Shell, Plain and Inlaid.

Gold Pencils, from ONE to THREE dollars each.

Gold Pens, with silver and gold holders from *three to sixteen* dollars each.

Cutlery—a superior article of Pen and Pocket knives of American manufacture. ☞ I have had these knives on hand for some time, and they have been thoroughly tested. None but the best article kept.

☞ The usual assortment of Fancy, Toilette and Note Paper on hand, and all articles kept in a Stationery establishment. (dec29) S. CHAPMAN, 165 East Water St.

TO PRINTERS.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for Bliss Potter & Co's CARD BOARD, and will sell

Sam B,	- at	$6,00	per 100 sheets,
Sam C,	- at	7,00	do do
Porcelain A,	at	7,00	do do
Extra do	at	10,00	do do
Printers,	- at	7,00	do do
Extra do	- at	8,50	do do
Double Enamel,		17,00	do do
Superfine do.,		14,00	do do
Extra do,		18,00	do do

Colored 2 sides, 4 sheets thick, $11 00 per 100 sheets.
Do do 6 do do 21 00 do do

Cut Cards at proportionately low prices. We have also an assortment of Colored and Fancy Bed Paper, Colored and Book Ink, for sale low. And a large stock of Plain Cap and Letter Papers, Folio Post, &c., at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Terms for Card Board and Cards, *Cash on Delivery of Goods.* (dec22) HALL & PIERCE.

"IMPROVED TRIUMPH."

THE subscribers are now manufacturing the above named STOVE, which for durability, action, and the general satisfaction it gives, has NO EQUAL, and being an entirely NEW STOVE in the market, will be an inducement for the public to examine it, before purchasing elsewhere. We have two sizes of the above, and various other kinds of stoves kept by the trade.

All of which are of Milwaukee manufacture.

☞ For Sale at 290 West Water street, and 146 East Water street, Milwaukee.

☞ Extra Plates furnished when wanted. The highest price paid for Old Iron, in exchange.

fe27 DECKER & SEAVILLE

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

No. 173 East Water street.

I. P. ROGERS having purchased the entire Stock in Trade formerly belonging to N. JEWETT, will continue the

Merchant Tailoring & Clothing,

—ALSO—

The Hat, Cap, and Furnishing business,

in all their branches, at the old stand, No. 173 East Water street where he will be happy to see all the old customers of the establishment, and endeavor by his liberality, to make new ones.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMEN